State, the right of a people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

It is believed tha 'he repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial attempt to return to the fundamental principles of government and an indicatio 1 that hereafter the constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permane at benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation. recent legislation.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population the public expenditures have reached an amount unprece-

dented in our history. The population of the United States in The population of the United States in 1770 was nearly four millions of people. Increasing each decade about 33 per cent reached in 1860 thirty-one millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventyand sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-

lions two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820 eighteen millions two 'hundred thousand dollars; in 1850 forty-one mil-lions; in 1860 sixty-three millions; in 1865 nearly thirteen hundred millions; in 1869, it is estimated by the secretary of the treasury in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions.

By comparing the public disburse-ments of 1869, as estimated, with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditure since the beginning of six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again, the expenses of the government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions, an increase o. four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase was only twenty-one per centum for the same period.

These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual National expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 they will reach the extraordinary sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight centa per capita. It will be observed that all these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace period.

The secretary of the freasury forcelly recombet the more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 they will reach the extraordinary sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight centa per capita. It will be observed that all these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace period.

The secretary of the Treasury forcitly recombet the many, therefore, be of interest to The Secretary of the Treasury forcitly recombet the many, therefore, be of interest to The Secretary of the Treasury forcitly recombet the many therefore, be of interest to The Secretary of the Treasury forcitly recombet the many therefore, be of interest to The Secretary of the Treasury forcitly recombet the sum of six periods and seventy-eight centa per capita. It will be observed that all these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace period.

The Secretary of the Treasury forcitly recombet the sum of six periods and six the government has been eight thousand

It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods, the war with Great Britain the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war o 1812 reached their bighest amount, about thirty-one mile. bellion. In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war o 1812 reached their highest amount, about thirty-one millions, while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an exceeded eight millions, showing an exceeded eight millions, showing an exceeded of only three dollars and that year. In 1855 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents per capita. From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 18-1.

The bound of the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable, the fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the counter labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the counter labors should be enjoyed by the counter labors should be enjoyed by the feuties of the feuties of their labors should be enjoyed by the counter labors should be enjoyed b cents per capita. From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 18 1, the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars.

During that period we were engaged in w.rs with Great Britain and Mexico and were involved in hostilities with owerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was urchassed from France at the first name original sum. This permitted to become permanent the banks of the few, and enable them the text a dangerons and controlling power in the affairs of the Government.

The borrowers would become servants to the law now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race. It people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves; second, legal tender nots issued by the United States, and which the law for the borrowers would become servants to the law of the colored race. It people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves; second, legal tender nots issued by the United States, and which the law for the hands of the few, and enable them to the hands of the Government.

The borrowers would become servants to the law for the colored race. It people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves; second, legal tender on silver coin.

By the operation of the present service however, the service was of the population of the profligacy, have suffered themselves; and third, gold and controlling power in the affairs of the Government.

The borrowers would become servants to the law for the profligacy is a population of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given free all dolts between citizens as of all Government in the service was a profligacy, have suffered themselves; and third, gold and controlling power in the affairs of the Government.

By the operation of the present service was a profligacy in the service was a profligacy and the serv

Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements o. the government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety-three millions. Added to these amounts the three hundred and seventy two millions estimated as neces ary for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars, during the four years immediately after, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, an i embraced the extraordinary expenditure already named.

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were so tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation, will not be endured by the people now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, grad-ually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will it volve us in a national bank suptey, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too onerous, and in many respects, obnoxious n account of their inquisitorial character

cal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$405, 638,083, and that the expenditure for the same period were \$377,340,3-4, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year, ending Jun 30, 1869, will be \$341,392,868, and the expenditure \$386,152,576, showing a small balance of \$28,276, sh the present fiscal year, ending Jun 30, 1869, will be \$341,392.868, and the expenditure \$336,152,576, showing a small balance of \$5,240,398 in favor of the Gov-

the present fiscal year, ending Jun 30, 1869, will te \$341,392.868, and the expenditure \$341,392.868, and the expenditure \$5240,398 in favor of the Government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$327,00,000, and the expenditures to \$303,000.000 leaving an estimated surplus of \$24,000,000. It becomes proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated rate becoming waste for want of means to till becomes proper in the connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated rate becoming the ward of means to till becomes proper in the Government operations and the followed and indeptedness of the sum of the Government operations and in 1816 they had attained the sum of \$127,000,000, created during the ward of the Revelution. This amount had been reduced to \$45,000,000, when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations and in 1816 they had attained the sum of \$127,000 000. Wise and conomists have not agreed. Nor can it be considered to sum of the great events of President within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt of the sum of \$127,000 000. Wise and comound the least manifest a willingness to have been been been been seed by our enterprise in adding to the wealth of the nation and the expenditures to \$300,000,000. It is an adding to the wealth of the nation and the expenditures to \$301,000,000. The development of our inchantising condition. The development of our next and the release of a president with the release of a president with the release of the south of the corresponding to the expendition of the sum of \$22,000,000,000. It is the constraint of the corresponding to the expendition of the stingly bear the properties and the sum of the great warms to \$300,000,000 or the great warms to the properties and injudicious legislation, and if it should be relea The annual expenditures of the Fed-ral Government in 1791 were four mil-lions two hundred thousand dollars; in lions two hundred thousand dollars; in the street of the part of the part

The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recom The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recom-mends a legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred, the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents establish-ed in 1789 and 1816, and, without further delay, make provision for the payment of our obliga-

During that period we were engaged in w.rs with Great Britain and Mexico and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. Florida ceded to us by Spain for five millions. California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions, and the territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commeuced and from the first of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions of dollars.

fully to avoid the dangers which inreates a free and independent people.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt, However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concernage as to the propriety and just-

will enable the holders of its notes and those of the National Banks to go evert them without loss into specie or its equivalent.

A reduction of our paper circulating need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present value in the handof their holders would be enhanced 100 per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public consideration. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value.

At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence in providing a circulating medium they constriking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces first, notes of National Baules, which are made to the contrast with that which was originally the stages.

By the operation of the present system of fi-nance however, the metalic currency when col-lected is reserved only for one class of govern-ment creditors who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. There is no reason which which will be accepted as satisfactory, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea, the pensioner upon the gratitude of the na-tion, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service, the public servants in the various departments of the government, the far-mer who supplies the soldiers of the army and sailors of the navy, the artisan who toils in the sailors of the navy, the artisan who toils in the nation's workshop or the mechanics and laborers who build its edificies and construct its forts and vessels of war, should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving are paid in coin of gold end. no more deserving are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform

have varied as to the time and mode in which have varied as to the time and mode in which have varied as to the time and mode in which have varied as to the time and mode in which have varied as to the time and mode in which have varied as to the time seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justices of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report recommends 5 per cent. Congress, in a bill passed prior to the adjournment, on the 27th of July last, agreed on 4 and 4½ per cent., while by many 3 per cent., has been held to be amply sufficient for investment.

The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing of interest had led to the inquiry in the public mired respecting the consideration which the government has usually received for amounted to \$1.174 000,000 while from the same period the net exports of specie were \$41,000,000.

which the government has usually received for its bonds, and conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent., less than the obligations which it issued in return.

It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant per centage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive, from the Treasury, upon each dolar they own in Government securities 6 per cent., in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to 3 per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the National Banks, upon which those institutions issue them for circulation bearing 6 per cent., interest, and they are exempt from tax by the Government and the States, and thereby enhanced 2 per cent., in the hands of holders. We thus have an aggregate of 17 per cent, which may be received usen each dollar by the owner of Government securities.

A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and led to the further inquiry whether one bond holders, in view of the large profits.

ment securities.

A system that produces such results is justly respended for the millitary force, a large proportion of which is employed in the execution of the laws, both unnecessary and unconstitutional. One hundred and fifty nullitions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax-gatherers impoverish the nation, and public agents placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people, in the name of the government.

A judicious legislation and producent economy can alone remedy the defects and divert the evils which, if suffered to extend the control of the Executive, divert from their lecture on the produced to the fortier and the produced to the fortier bonds a larger amount than the name of the government.

A judicious legislation and producent economy can alone remedy the defects and divert the evils which, if suffered to explicit the control of the Executive divertifies.

Six per cent in currency of the production at the case and experts of the production of the production of the production of the production of the laws, both unnecessary and unconstitutions.

Without proper case, the small balance which will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fish.

the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate to a special standard. Specie payments having been resumed by the government and banks, all notes of paper issued by either, of a less denomination than \$20, shou'd, by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of properto or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in entertaining a safe circulating medium, such in entertaining a safe circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not

a medium as shall be real and sub-tantial, not lisb'e to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure.

A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evis. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system and encourages propagation destructive to its hard cessary for the support of the social system and encourages propensities destructive to its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gitted statesmen, that "Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them

more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money."

'I his is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and the well disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by government.

It is one of the most successful devices in It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of a few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper.

less paper.

The Secretary of the Interior in his report gives valuable information in reference to the interest confided to the supervision of his de-partment, and reviews the operations of the Land office, Pension office, and the Indian Bu-

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, 6,655, i.0 acres of public lands were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were \$1,632,745, being greater by \$384,883 than the amount realized from the same source during the previous The entries under the Homestead Law cover

year.

The entries under the Homestead Law cover 2,328,923 acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21,1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida.

On the 30th of June, 1868, 169,643, names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day, the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, was \$24,010,982, being \$5,391,025 greater than than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent office exceeded the receipts by 8171; and including re-issues and designs, 14,153 patents were issued.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded and will be submitted to the Senate for constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving land for the various tribes where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instruction to the Indians and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitavoided and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacraments.

ments secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically employed in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Interior in August last

nvited my attention to the report of a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine location, construction and equipment of their road. I submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presentented by the Commission-ers appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. After carefully considering the law of case, he affirmed the right of the Execu-tive to order, if necessary as the results tive to order, if necessary, a thorough revision

It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country, and, in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment and the absolute necessity of retrenchment whenever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860, 16, 390 men cost the nation \$16,472,000, the sum of \$65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870.

The estimates of the War Department for the

The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were: for 1867, \$33.814.461 and for 1858, \$25,205.669. The annual expenditures during the some poriods were, respectively, \$95,224.415, and \$123.246.648. The estimate submitted in December last, for the fiscal year ending June 20th, 1864, was \$77,124.707.

The expenditures for the first quarter ending the 30th of September last, were \$27,219.117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives \$66,000.000 ns the amount which will prohably be required during the remaining three quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army, making its aggregate cost for the year considerably The estimates of the War Department for the

ing its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of \$93,000,000. The difference between the estimates and the expenditures for the fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to \$175,545,343 for this single branch of the service.

be \$175,545,343 for this single branch of the service.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department and the navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are 42 vessels, carrying 411 guns, in the six squadions which are stationed in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States, and four are used as store-ships, leaving the actual cruising force 35 vessels, carrying, 353 guns.

The Postmaster-General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and conditions of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1868, was \$15,292,600, and the total expenditure, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to \$22,730, 92, showing an excess of expenditures of \$6,437,991.

The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over the revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of the new service, established by the acts of Congress, which amounted, within the last two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles, equal to more than one-third of whole amount of service at the close of the war.

Charles A. Washburn, late U. S. Minister to

the war.

Charles A. Washburn, late U. S. Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron was early directed to send a ship of War to Ascension, the capital of Paraguay, to relieve Mr. Washburn and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war.

The Brazil an commander of the alifed invading forces refused permission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstances having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the Wasp resumed her errand, received Mr. Washburn and his family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient scaport.

In the mean time, an excited controversy had

begun between the Prssident of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, whi h, it is understood, grew out of his proceeding in giving an asylum in the United States Legation to alleged enemies of that Republic, the question being of his right so to do.

The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult and often productive of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right, except as to persons equally belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such powers it sist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected, and obeyed.

States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected, and obeyed.

The resident of Paraguay is understood to have opposed to Mr. Washburn's proceedings the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in the insurrection and treason. Mr. Washburn, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States citizens, attached to the legation, were arbitrarily seized at his side when leaving the capital of Paraguay and committed to prison and there rarily seized at his side when leaving the capital of Paragnay, and committed to prison and there subjected to torture, for the parpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations agains' the United States minister. Mr McMahon, the newly appointed minister to Paragnay, having reached the La Plate, has been instructed without delay to go to Ascension, there to investigate the whole subject.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by increasing confidence. The Mexican Government Government has not vet acted upon the three treaties ratified here last summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating powers and for the adjustment of matural claims.

[The President then alludes to the

[The President then alludes to the treaty last year entered into with the King of Denmark for the pur hase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, saying that the treaty is still under con-sideration and that unlawful expeditions should be repressed even in behalf of national expansion. The treaties between the U.S. and Italy for the regulation of consular powers and the extra-dition of criminals; the treaties between the U.S. and North Germany and Bavaria for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens. The examination of claims against the U.S. by the Hudson Bay Company and the Puget sound Company, it is expected, will be con-cluded at an early day.]

I renew the recommendation con-

tained in my communication to Congress, dated the 18th of July last, a copy of which accompanies this essage, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal constitution that it shall provide: First, For an election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making tuem

Second, For a distinct designation o. the person who shall discharge the duties of President, in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or recommendation or recommendation or recommendation. caney in that office by the death, resignation, or removal of both the President and Vice-President.

Third, For the election of Senators of

the United State- directly by the peop.e of the several States, instead of by the Legislature, and

Fourth, For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal Judges. Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretext for violations of the organic law by remedying such imperfections as at every time exists, until changed by an explicit an authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory and

people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and exped.eat. If carried into effect they will hasten the accomplishment of great and beneficent purposes, for which the Constitution was ordained and which it comprehensively states were to form a more perfect Union, establisa justice, insure domestic tranquillity provide for the common defence, prom te the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our

In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility, as well for framing unwise and excessive laws, as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawin to a close, an All-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restcre prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote "on earth, peace and good will toward men." (Signed)

Washington, Dec. 9, 1868.

The Message.

The tast message of President John-

son, which we print to-day, was telegraphed to the Boston papers, and from them copied by us. It is not therefore to be expected that it is in all respects perfect, but sufficiently so, we think, to give our readers the meaning intended to be conveyed by the distinguished author. We have not time nor disposition to-day to comment on the various subjects which Mr. Johnson discusses. One would suppose that Mr. Johnson would make his last his best message; but it is absolutely his worst. Read and judge.

Congress.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, praying that if any amendment be made to the constitution in regard to suffrage it be such as to extend the privilage equally to male or female; tabled. The President's message was received, but before the reading of the third paragraph had been completed, Mr. Conness rose and moved that tile further reading of the document be dispensed with, on account of its disrespectful language. A sharp debate followed, Messrs Conness and Howe opposing the further reading, Messts. Vickers and Hendricks insisting that the reading should proceed, and

Senator Wilson advocating the reading, while he denounced the tone of the document. The question was settled by the adjournment of the Senate.

In the House, after the reading of the Message, that part of it relating to the public debt was denounced by Mr. Washburne, of Ulinois, as disgraceful to tie country and to the President. Mesers. Broomall, of Pa., and Schenck expressed a similar view, and the Message was laid on the table without the usual order to print extra copies.

1868.

CHARLES WYMAN,

BRAINERD'S BUILDING.

Corner of Main and Bank Streets, ST. ALBANS, VT.

H AS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ADDITION to his Stock of AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES. Call early and see the new Eigin Watches, the pretty Swsss watches in gold cases, Ladies' sizes, at greatly reduced prices.

1868.

CHARLES WYMAN

HAS just received a complete assortment of new and beautiful SILVER WARE. 1868.

Charles Wyman.

BEWARE of "PATENTS!" and new usines for PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c., but call and purchase the TRIED and APPROVED, the GENUINE RO. GERS' GOODS. Always a full assortment of Extra and Tripple Plate on hand. Your name neatly engraved without ex-

CHARLES WYMAN

JEWELRY.

CHARLES WYMAN.

CLOCKS CLOCKS, MAHOGANY, ROSE WOOD, BRONZE, AND.

MARBLE MANTLE From \$2.00 to \$25,000 each.

1868

CHARLES WYMAN. The best place to buy

TABLE CUTLERY. LARGE addition of the indestructible ledia Rubber Handle Knives, at greatly re

1847.

CHARLES WYMAN

1868

Pocket Cutlery

WOSTENHOLM'S, J. Crookes, and American Knives and Scissors. A large as sortment just opened.

CHARLES WYMAN.

Spectacles.

OLD, Silver, Plated and Steel. Real Pebble and Pebble Glass—from 25 cents to \$10.00.

CHARLES WYMAN,

THE best gold Pens and cases made in this country. Every pen warranted.

1847 1868. Charles Wyman.

COMBS, COMBS, COMBS, Brushes,

Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Nail.

Brittannia Tea Pots.

CUT glass Goblets, Berry Dishes, Tumblers and Castor Bottles,

Charles Wyman. A GREAT VARIETY OF

Fancy Goods.

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING. All of the above articles will be sold very Cheap for Cash. St. Albans, Nov. 25, 1868.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

I have just received a large lot of first and second quality of Stone and China Ware, comprising two New and Elegant Patterns called "Gen. Grant" Patterns. Also a large stock of Cutlery, Glass and Stone Ware, which I offer for sale cheap. Please call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

At the old Farrar Block, one door north or George H. Farrar's,

St. Albans, Oct 24th, 1816. P. G. SKINNER,

WOOL SCARFS of every description, just re-